

in front of the chelicerae (*cf.* Jaworowsky, *Trochosa*) in the case of *Ixodes* no rudiments whatever of appendages are present. If nevertheless we observe the early stages of the development of the appendages, it is not difficult to discover that between the chelicerae and pedipalpi there lies yet another pair of tubercles; consequently there are altogether three pairs of tubercles—a pair of chelicerae, a pair of pedipalpi, and a pair which is situated between the two former. This latter pair arises later than all the rest of the appendages, and, judging from its position, bears a close relation to the pedipalpi. This is proved also by sections, since they show that the mesodermal elements of this pair of tubercles form a direct process of the mesoderm of the pedipalpi. In subsequent stages no trace of the tubercles is to be found: I have not yet elucidated their significance.

XXXV.—*Description of a new Buprestid from Madagascar in the Collection of the Hon. Walter Rothschild.* By C. J. GAHAN, M.A.

*Chalcophoropsis Rothschildi*, sp. n.

Vividi-metallica; capitis fronte subplana, valde inaequaliterque punctata, supra inter oculos canaliculato-depressa; pronoto fortiter inaequaliterque rugoso-punctato, medio longitudinaliter sat profundeque canaliculato, utrinque ante medium plaga levi, atrovioacea, paullo elevata, in depressione magna flavo-pollinosa, posita; scutello invisio; elytris cupreo-purpurascensibus, nitidis; costis octo, paullo elevatis (quarum interna prope basin utrinque brevissima) et punctis foveolatis numerosis albo-fasciculatis, obtectis, lateribus prope apicem breviter denticulatis; corpore subtus dense foveolato-punctato et albido-fasciculato; tarsi postici articulo primo quam secundo manifeste longiore; antennarum articulis primo secundoque viridescensibus, tertio quartoque nigris, tertio quam quarto vix longiore, hoc apice intus compresso et dense punctulato (articuli ceteri desunt).

Long. 48, lat. (ad basin elytrorum) 15 mm.

*Hab.* S. Madagascar.

Head strongly and unevenly punctured in front, densely but much more feebly punctured behind; front rather flat below and with a median groove above between the eyes. Pronotum with a smooth dark violet and slightly raised area on each side just in front of the middle and about midway between the longitudinal groove and the lateral margin; this

smooth plaga is surrounded by a much larger depressed area, which is covered by a yellowish powdery pubescence and is deepest behind, where it commences a little in front of the basal margin, but becomes shallower as it widens out around the smooth plaga, to narrow again in front, where it extends close up to the antero-lateral angle. The sides of the pronotum are subparallel or slightly divergent from the base up to the beginning of the posterior third, and thence converge with a rather gentle curve up to the anterior border. Elytra with numerous punctures, of which the larger ones bear each a minute tuft of white hairs; the sides are sinuately emarginate just in front of the middle, then slightly curve out, to narrow again up to the apex, near which each is furnished with four or five very short teeth; the innermost costa of each elytron extends back but a short distance from the base and approaches the suture, the second costa reaches from the base to the extreme apex, the two outer costæ are shorter and less distinct. Body underneath densely foveolate-punctured, the punctures bearing small fascicles of whitish hairs. Prosternal process flat, produced and narrowed behind to an obtuse point, which fits into a corresponding channel extending along the whole length of the mesosternum; the pits on its surface are more or less elongated.

This splendid Buprestid, which is named in honour of its possessor, to whom I owe the privilege of describing it, seems at first sight to belong to the group of the Psilopterides; but its structural characters show that it is foreign to this group. Taking all its characters into consideration, I do not see that it can be better placed than in the genus *Chalcophoropsis*. The scutellum, though invisible, has its position marked by a small opening or depression at the base of the elytra.

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XXXVI.—*The Specific Rank of Limax cinereo-niger, Wolf.*

By WM. DENISON ROEBUCK, F.L.S., Hon. Secretary to the Conchological Society.

THIS slug, although very closely allied to *L. maximus*, L., differs so markedly from it in several particulars, both as regards external and internal characters, as to make it impossible for it to be looked upon as a mere colour-variety, as is somewhat baldly asserted by Mr. Collinge in a note in the 'Annals' for December last. The two slugs differ in their dentition, in the anatomy of the genital organs,